GOLYAKOV, P. N.

GOLYAKOV, P. N.: "The microbiological characteristics of enterococci in terms of the effects on them of antibiotic preparations". Leningrad, 1955. State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov, Chair of Microbiology. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

GOLYAKOV, P. N.

USSR /Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35572

Author : Kaskin, P.M.; Goliakov, P.N.; Kashkin, K.P.; Slubko, A.L.; Iamshchikov, V.P.

Title : Common Modifications Features in Conditionally Pathogenic Microorganisms Under the Influence of Antibiotics

Orig Pub: V sb: Zhiviye vaktsiny, M., 1956, 279-288

Abstract: Conditionally pathogenic faecal alkali-formers, enterococci, intestinal and "Morgan" bacilli possessed different sensitivity to streptomycin (I), biomycin (II), synthomycin (III), levomy-

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Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35572

cetin (IV), and pennicillin (V). In relation to the last two bacteria I, III, IV were much more active, and in relation to the faecal alkali-former-III. Enterococci showed sensitivity to V, I, and III. Passage on the media with growing content of antibiotics helped the development of a resistance in the microbes to the preparations studied. The microbes were most easily adapted to streptomycin. The intestinal bacilli, the faecal alkali-formers and partially the "Morgan" bacilli adapted more quickly than the others. In the highly resistant variants polymorphism of the cell elements and weak biochemical activity in comparison with the original cultures were noted. A comparison of the adaptive pathogenic

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbosis. Antibiotics F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62337

Author : Tsyganov V.A., Golyakov P.N., Kulikova O.M.
Inst : -
Title : On the Method of Raising Actinomycetes in Small Volumes of Liquid Food Media

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 4, 32-35

Abstract : To economize on food media in mass investigations of actinomycetes--new products of antibiotic substances--it is recommended to raise actinomycetes not in flasks, but in test tubes with 5ml. of food medium. A type M-3 shaker is adpated for stirring, on which it is possible to raise simultaneously up to 390 cultures. A comparison of antibiotic activity in 360 cultures in test tubes and flasks showed almost complete agreement of titers. A description of the shaker is given.

Card : 1/1 -- M.I. Nakhimovskaya

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; GOLENISHCHEV, N.N.; KOZLOV, K.A.

Antagonistic characteristics of actinomycetic soils in Leningrad.
Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:15-23 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(ACTINOMYCES) (LENINGRAD--SOILS--MICROBIOLOGY)

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; GOLENISHCHEV, N.N.; KOZLOV, K.A.

Comparative antimicrobial and antiblastic activity of some actinomycetes. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:304-310 '58. (MIRA 15:5)

(TUMORS) (ACTINOMYCES)

GOLYAKOV, P.N., TSYGANOV, V.A.

Use of paper disks in detecting the activity of culture medium fluid of microbes producing antibiotics culture medium fluid. [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:96-100 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11-7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.N. Kashkin).
(ACTINOMYCES, culture,
determ. of antibiotic property of culture medium, paper disk method (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS,
antibiotic property of actinomyce culture medium, paper disk method of determ. (Rus))

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; BEZBORODOV, A.M.; NAMESTNIKOVA, V.P.; KHOPKO, G.V.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; MALYSHKINA, M.A.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.O.

Biology and isolation of the antifungal antibiotic 26/1.
Antibiotiki 4 no.1:21-26 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

(ANTIBIOTICS,
antibiotic 26/1, fungicidal properties & biol. (Rus))
(FUNGICIDES,
antibiotic 26/1 (Rus))

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; BELEN'KIY, B.G.; FILIPPOVA, A.I.

Antibiotic substances of the polyene series. Report No.1: Study of the biological properties of actinomyces which produce polyene antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:6-12 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

(ANTIBIOTICS) (ACTINOMYCES)

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; BELEN'KIY, B.G.; FILIPPOVA, A.I.

Antibiotic substances of the polyene series. Report No.2: Study of the physicochemical properties of polyene antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:13-20 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

GOLYAKOV, P.N.; TSYGANOV, V.A.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.

Further use of the method of paper disks in investigating new antibiotic substances. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:21-26 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

KONEV, Yu.Ye.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.

Study of the serological properties of microbes which have adpated to the action of antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2: 198-201 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

GOLYAKOV, P.N.; KONEV, Yu;Ye.

Cross resistance of microbes which have adapted to some antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:206-210 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.

Antibiotic properties and systematic position of some actinomycetes of the globisporus group. Report No. 1. Trudy Inst. microbiol. no.8:170-181 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCETALES)

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; BELEN'KIY, B.G.; FILIPPOVA, A.I.

Antibiotic properties and systematic position of some actinomycetes from the globisporus group. Report No. 2. Trudy Inst. microbiol. no.8:182-187 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCETALES)

GOLYAKOV, P.N.

Systematic position of the organism producing antifungal antibiotic 26/1. Antibiotiki 6 no.4:287-293 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya vydeleniya i kul'tivirovaniya produtsentov (zav. V.A.TSyganov) Leningradskogo instituta antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

GOLYAKOV, P.N.; TSYGANOV, V.A.

Evaluation of methods used in isolating actinomyces which produce antibiotic substances. Antibiotiki 6 no.10:878-882 O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; MALYSHKINA, M.A.; FURSENKO, M.V.; FILIPPOVA, A.I.

Characteristics of antibiotics produced by Actinomyces levoris. Antibiotiki 8 no.1:29-33 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

GOLYAKOV, P.N.; TSYGANOV, V.A.; MOROZOV, V.M.

Actinomycetes producing an antifungal antibiotic of the hexene type. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.5:763-770 S-O'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; YEFIMOVA, V.M.

Actinomyces--producers of pentaene antibiotics. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.1:152-161 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

GOLYAKOV, P.N.; TSYGANOV, V.A.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.

Characteristics of antibiotic properties of some actinomycetes producing hexene antibiotics. Antibiotiki 9 no.4:297-303 Ap '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

GOLYAKOV, V.N.

Transcaucasian annual radiology meeting in Tiflis. Vest.khir. 77 no.3:142 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

GOLYAKOV, V.N.

GOLYAKOV, V.N.; NOVITSKAYA, K.B.; SERPOVA, K.P.

Results of the reorganization of the hospiralization system in Leningrad. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.1:14-17 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz stantsii skoroy meditsinskoy pomoshchi (glavnyy vrach V.N. Golyakov) Leningradskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (zav. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev)
(HOSPITALS
reorganiz. of hosp. in Russia, results (Rus))

Golyakov, V.A.

GOLYAKOV, V.A.

Geological structure of the Stavropol gas-bearing region. Geol. nefti 2 no.1:7-14 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Trest "Kavkazneftegazrazvedka."
(Stavropol Territory--Gas, Natural--Geology)

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; MERZLENKO, Yu.F.; MATSKEVICH, M.M.; ZHIVAGO, N.V.; LI CHZHAO-ZHEN' [Li Chao-Jên]; GOLYAKOV, V.A.; SHABATIN, I.V.; BORISENKO, Ye.M.; MIROSHNIKOV, M.V.; USPENSKAYA, N.Yu.; KHEL'KVIST, V.G.; GRATSIANOVA, O.P.; BUDNIKOV, N.B.; BELOV, K.A.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Discussion. Trudy VNIGNI no.32:282-336 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza (for Vasil'yev, Zhivago, Khel'kvist). 2. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Stavropol'neft' (for Merzlenko). 3. Groznenskiy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut (for Matskevich). 4. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I.M. Gubkina (for Li Chzhao-zhen', Uspenskaya). 5. Stavropol'skiy filial Groznenskogo nauchnoissledovatel'skogo neftyanogo instituta (for Golyakov, Shabatin, Borisenko, Miroshnikov). 6. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Gratsianova, Budnikov). 7. Glavnyy geolog neftyanogo i gazovogo upravleniya Stavropol'skogo sovnarkhoza (for Belov).

(Caucasus, Northern--Petroleum geology)
(Caucasus, Northern--Gas, Natural--Geology)

GOLYAKOV, V.N.; STANKUZEVICH, N.A.

Initial experience in the use of a special first aid vehicle in the U.S.S.R. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 3 no.4:20-25 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz stantsii skoroy meditsinskoy pomoshchi (glavnyy vrach V.N. Golyakov) Leningradskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)
(AMBULANCES)

GOLYAKOVA, L.P.; KRAMISH, E.F.

The radiation factor in the production of thoriated tungsten products by the ceramic metal method. Porosh. met. 5 no.3:106-110 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

GOLYAKOVA, V. I.

Dissertation: "A Selection of Gear Boxes With Four Degrees of Freedom." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 29 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 21 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

GOLYAKOVA, Ye.S.; SHTEFAN, V.M.

Improving the method for preparing ammonium sulfate. Prom. khim. reak. i osobo chist. veshch. no.1:7-8 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

GOLYAKOVSKIY, V.Yu., kand.med.nauk

New clinical symptom of subluxation in the talotibial articulation. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.1:67-68 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry ortopedii i travmatologii (zav. - prof. D.K. Yazykov [deceased]) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR M.D. Kovrigina).

*

GOLYAMINA, I.P.

534.232

4923. THE PROBLEM OF OSCILLATIONS ALONG THE THICKNESS OF POLARIZING SLABS OF BARIUM TITANATE
I.P.Golyamina.
[illegible], No. 1, 40-7 (1955). In Russian.

An investigation is made into the variation of the modulus of electric impedance with frequency and the frequency dependence of radiation from slabs of barium titanate ceramic close to the natural frequency. It transpires that over this range the frequency characteristics show a series of maxima, the arrangement of which on the frequency scale is determined by the geometric parameters of the slab and does not depend upon anticipated nonuniformities. It is shown experimentally that the frequency dependence of the intensity of sound radiated from a slab has a single-value connection with the frequency characteristic of the electrical impedance. C.R.S.Manders

Acoustics Inst., AS USSR, Moscow

GOLYAMINA, I.P.; ROY, N.A.

Device for measuring magnetostriction by means of interference techniques. Prib.i tekh.eksp.no.2:129-131 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Interferometry) (Magnetostriction)

GALYAMINA, I. P.

Category : USSR/Acoustics - Ultrasound J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2133

Author : Galyamina, I.P.
Inst : Acoustics Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow

Title : Nickel-Ferrite Ultrasonic Radiator

Orig Pub : Akust. Zh., 1956, 2, No 2, 225-228

Abstract : Nickel ferrite is used as a magnetostriction material for an underwater ultrasonic radiator. The density of the specially-prepared ferrite was 5.0, the Young's modulus was 1.6×10^{-2}, the initial permeability 25, the saturation magnetostriction 26×10^{-6}. The radiator core comprised a rectangular frame made of two attached parts. The resonant frequency of the radiator was 43 kc. The electroacoustic efficiency was 50% at the optimum magnetization field of 14 oersteds. The sound pressure in the radiator field was measured under pulsed conditions with a calibrated hydrophone. The dependence of the sound pressure on the alternating voltage applied to the radiator are given for various values of the constant field. The maximum attainable specific acoustic power was limited by the exciting amplifier and amounted to 4 w/cm^2. The stability of the radiator was tested under continuous operation for several hours at a power consumption of 60 watts.

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Golyamina I.P.

46-3-12/15

AUTHORS: Golyamina, I.P., Sokolov, A.D., Chulkova, V.I.

TITLE: Tests on Experimental Ferrite Ultrasonic Receivers. (Ispytaniya opytnykh ul'trazvukovykh priyemnikov iz ferritov)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.III, Nr 3, pp.288-290 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently there has been an increase in the interest in ferrites as materials for electroacoustic transducers. Studies of a number of properties of nickel-zinc ferrites and tests on experimental radiators (Refs.1-4) have shown that apparently ferrites can be successfully employed as magnetostriction acoustic radiators of average power. The quantity $\lambda = (\delta B/\delta\sigma)_H$ where B is the induction, σ is the mechanical tension and H the magnetic field, can be used as an estimate of the suitability of ferrites as materials for receivers. Measurements of this quantity show (Refs.3 and 5) that a number of nickel-zinc ferrites have the value of λ which is comparable with that for nickel and special magnetostriction alloys and sometimes even larger. At the same time λ increases as the zinc-ferrite content in the solid solution increases from 0 to 70%. In the present note a report is given of some work

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. Tests on Experimental Ferrite Ultrasonic Receivers.

on nickel-zinc ferrite receivers of ultrasound. The specimens were of rectangular form and had dimensions similar to those described in (Ref.2). The sensitivity γ of receivers made from ferrites on frequency f is shown in Fig.1. Four curves are given for different zinc-ferrite content, all have a peak between 33 and 43 kc/s. The specific sensitivity γ/z is shown in Fig.2. Fig.3 shows the specific sensitivity of receivers as a function of the magnetic field, H . Preliminary results indicate that ferrites are interesting from the point of view of their application in magnetostriction receivers. They have a number of advantages over metallic transducers, namely, possibility of use at higher frequencies, simplicity of preparation and cheapness. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 1 German, 2 English and 2 Russian.

ASSOCIATION: **Institute of Acoustics of** the Ac.Sc. USSR, Moscow, Institute of Physics of Metals of the Ural Branch of the Ac. Sc.USSR, Sverdlovsk (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva, Institut fiziki metallov, Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk)

46-3-12/15

'Tests on Experimental Ferrite Ultrasonic Receivers.

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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GOLYAMINA, I. P.

"The Use of Ferrites as Material for Electroacoustical Transducers."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 2 Jun 58.

SOV/120-58-5-23/32

AUTHORS: Golyamina, I. P. and Romanenko, Ye. V.

TITLE: An Arrangement for Determining the Elastic Constants of Solids (Ustanovka dlya opredeleniya uprugikh postoyannykh tverdykh tel)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 5, pp 90-94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The principle of this method is quite simply to determine the characteristic elastic vibration frequencies of a sample of the material under investigation. In the arrangement described the sample is in the form of a cylinder 45 mm in length and 5 mm in diameter. It is held in a specially constructed clamp which enables a known, adjustable stress to be applied. The vibrations are applied by a 'transmitter' at one end of the sample and detected by a 'receiver' at the other end. (For this purpose the piezoelectric effect serves as a converter between electric and mechanical vibrations). There are two modes of operation: either the frequency may be held fixed and the stress to which the sample

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An Arrangement for Determining the Elastic Constants of Solids

is subject may be steadily increased; alternatively, the frequency of the input signal may be steadily increased. In either case the output signal will exhibit a series of well defined resonances corresponding to coincidence between the input frequency and one of the harmonics for mechanical vibration of the sample. This enables the characteristic vibration frequencies to be determined to within 0.1%, and from this knowledge and the equations of motion for the system the elastic constants can be found. In the case where Young's modulus and Poisson's coefficient are to be determined the equation of motion is:

$$(x - 1)^2\varphi(ha) - (\beta x - 1)\left[x + \varphi(\varkappa a)\right] = 0 \quad , \qquad (2)$$

where $h = k(\beta x - 1)^{1}/2$; $\varkappa = k(2x - 1)^{1}/2$;

$x = (v/v_o)^2(1 + \sigma)$; $v = \omega/k$; $v_o = \sqrt{E/\rho}$;

$\varphi(y) = yJ_o(y)/J_1(y)$; $\beta = (1 - 2\sigma)/(1 - \sigma)$; $\omega = 2\pi f$;

Card 2/4 a is the radius of the cylindrical sample, 2.5 mm in this

An Arrangement for Determining the Elastic Constants of Solids

instance; E is Young's modulus; σ is Poisson's coefficient; f is the mechanical vibration frequency; J_o , J_1 are zero and first order Bessel functions. The method yields Young's modulus to within 2% and Poisson's coefficient within 3%. Its application to torsional and bulk moduli is also discussed. The attraction of the method lies in its speed and simplicity, rather than accuracy. It has been used to determine E and σ for steel, aluminium and a number of industrial alloys. Acknowledgments are made to N. A. Roy for his useful advice on designing the equipment,

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An Arrangement for Determining the Elastic Constants of Solids

L. I. Ganeva for her assistance in constructing the test equipment and carrying out the measurements and to V. K. Chulkova for her assistance in evaluating the results. The paper contains 3 figures, 2 tables and 5 references; 3 of the references are Soviet, 1 English, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR (Acoustics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1957.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3528

Moscow. Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy

Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v promyshlennosti; sbornik statey (Industrial Use of Ultrasound; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 301 p. 8,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR.

Ed. (Title page): V.F. Nozdrev, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): G.P. Kochetova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machinery and Instrument Manufacturing (Mashgiz): N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians engaged in the application of ultrasonics in machinery manufacture and in other branches of industry.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers read at the first all-Union conference on the use of ultrasonics in industry. Attention is focused mainly on the description of ultrasonic equipment and on the use of ultrasound for the machining of hard materials and for flaw detection. The effect of ultrasound on metal-crystallization processes is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany many of the papers.

GOLYAMINA, I.P.

Golyamina, I. P.

1. Following are titles and authors of some of the papers to be presented at subject Congress:

USSR

ANAN'YEVA, A. A., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Barium-titanate cylindrical transducer radiating along the axis"

AKHIYEZER, N. N., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Some questions of non-linear acoustics"

BAZHAN, S. A., and KUDRYAVTSEV, B. B., Laboratory for Molecular Acoustics, Moscow Oblast Institute for Pedagogics - "Sound dispersion in a liquid mixture, the components of which form a chemical compound"

CHISTOVICH, L., Pavlov Institute of Physiology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad - "Mutual masking of clicks following in rapid succession and their loudness discrimination"

GERSHUNI, Grigoriy V., Pavlov Institute of Physiology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad - "On the regulation of characteristics of the auditory system"

GOL'DENBERG, G. A., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "On the statistical reverberation theory"

GOLYAMINA, I. P., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Study of magnetically exact sound transformers from ferrites"

GURVICH, A. S., Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Acoustic microanemometer"

ILYASHUK, Yu. M., Laboratory for Combating Noise, Institute for Labor Protection, Leningrad - "Study of the dynamic characteristics of noise measurement devices and problems of standardizing them"

KALLISTRATOVA, M. A., Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Experimental investigation of sound scattering in the atmosphere"

KRASIL'NIKOV, V. A., and ZAREMBO, L. K., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Some questions of non-linear acoustics in liquids"

KUDRYAVTSEV, B. B., Laboratory for Molecular Acoustics, Moscow Oblast Institute for Pedagogics - "Sound dispersion in liquids"

Excerpts from the Program and Information Circular, reports to be submitted for the Third Intl. Congress on Acoustics, IUPAP, Stuttgart, GFR, 1-8 Sep 1959.

GOLYAMINA, I. P.

7(1)

SOV/30-59-2-19/60

AUTHOR: Golyamina, I. P.

TITLE: News in Brief (Kratkiye soobshcheniya)
Conference on Electroacoustic Transformers (Konferentsiya po elektroakusticheskim preobrazovatelyam)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 76-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Conference took place at Krynica from October 17 until October 26, 1958 and was organized by the Institute for Fundamental Technical Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences . Apart from Polish scientists, representatives from Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Denmark, Rumania, USSR, the German Federal Republic, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia took part. In his opening address I. Malecki (Poland) emphasized the importance of electroacoustics. Many reports dealt with the electroacoustic transformers in the form of equivalents and two-terminal pair network which was partly criticized by the author. In connection with this problem the reports held by L. Filipczyński (Poland) and V. S. Grigor'-

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yev are regarded to be the most interesting ones. A. A. Anan'-

yeva spoke about the investigation of barium titanate and I. P. Golyamina about the investigation of ferrites as a material for electroacoustic transformers, V. Pajewski (Poland) dealt in his report with synthetic quartz and piezoelectric ceramics. V. S. Grigor'yev and B. Klarner (Poland) reported on transformers on the basis of special physical phenomena. Members of the Soviet delegation visited scientific research institutes in Warsaw.

AUTHOR: Golyamina, I.P. SOV/46-5-1-22/24

TITLE: Conference on Electroacoustic Transducers in the Polish People's Republic (Konferentsiya po elektroakusticheskim preobrazovatelyam v Pol'skoy Narodnoy Respublike)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 125-126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A Conference on Electroacoustic Transducers, organized by the Institute of Fundamental Problems of Technology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, was held in Krynica (Poland) on October 17-26, 1958. Apart from Polish members, representatives of Hungary, Eastern Germany, Denmark, Rumania, U.S.S.R., Western Germany, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia took part. The Soviet participants: V.S. Grigor'yev, A.A. Anan'yeva, Yu.Ya. Borisov and I.P. Golyamina came from the Acoustics Institute of the U.S.S.R. About fifty papers were read at the Conference. A large group of papers dealt with the representation of transducers as equivalent circuits and electromechanical quadripoles. One of the papers in this group was read by Grigor'yev (U.S.S.R.) who proposed classifying transducers using physical principles of their work, rather than by

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Conference on Electroacoustic Transducers in the Polish People's Republic

formal characteristics. Some of the papers dealt with loudspeakers and microphones, others with piezoelectric magnetostrictive substances used to make ultrasonic transducers. Among the latter papers there were two by Soviet members: one by Anan'yeva on barium titanate and the other by Gel'[illegible] describes. Several papers dealt with unusual transducers, such as an electrodynamic transducer using displacement currents in dielectrics (Grigor'yev, U.S.S.R.), or an electro-capillary transducer. Few papers dealt with acoustic fields inside and outside radiators and with directivity of transducers.

S/046/60/006/003/005/012
B019/B063

AUTHOR: Golyamina, I. P.

TITLE: Magnetostrictive Ferrites as a Material for Electroacoustic Converters

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 311-320

TEXT: The author of the present article describes the mechanical, magnetic, and magnetostrictive properties of four ferrites which may be used for electroacoustic converters. In the introduction she refers to N. N. Andreyev who showed in 1951 that ferrites can be used for electroacoustic converters. In 1954, the laboratory of the Institute of Acoustics of the AS USSR began to study this problem, and the properties of some ferrites developed within this research work are described in this article. Table 1 gives the chemical composition and the mechanical parameters of four ferrites, and Table 2 and Figs. 1 - 5 list their magnetic and magnetostrictive properties between 18° and 20°C. Data on these properties between 0° and 120°C are diagrammatically represented in Figs. 6 - 11; several converter cores may be seen from Fig. 12. The results of measurement show that the magnetostrictive parameters of these materials are comparable with the analogous

Card 1/2

Magnetostrictive Ferrites as a Material for Electroacoustic Converters

S/046/60/006/003/005/012
B019/B063

parameters of magnetostrictive metals. The author thanks N. N. Andreyev for having suggested this subject as well as L. I. Ganeva and V. K. Chulkova for their assistance in measurements. There are 12 figures, 2 tables, and 26 references: 15 Soviet, 5 German, 4 US, and 2 British.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva
(Institute of Acoustics of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1960

Card 2/2

GOLYAMINA, I.P.

Work in the field of acoustics in London. Akust. zhur. 8 no.2:243-245 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(London—Sound—Research)

GOLYAMINA, I.

New journal on ultrasonics. Akust. zhur. 9 no.3:397 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Ultrasonics—Periodicals)

ACCESSION NR: AP4000410 S/0046/63/009/004/0413/0417

AUTHORS: Ganeva, L. I.; Golyamina, I. P.

TITLE: Properties of magnetostrictive ferrites at high temperatures

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 4, 1963, 413-417

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, magnetostriction, magnetostrictive ferrite, magnetostrictive ferrite temperature property, ultrasound transducer, mechanical stress measurement, magnetostrictive material

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence essential for electro-acoustical transformation characteristics of magnetostrictive ferrites from room temperature to Curie point was investigated. The Curie point of several ferrites is tabulated; nickel ferrite 21 is shown to have the most stable properties at high temperatures (t(Curie) = 590C). The magnetomechanical coupling k, resonance frequency f_p, and magnetostrictive constants λ and Λ of a 7.7-mm diameter ferrite 21 specimen were measured as a function of temperature in a furnace at the rate of 30° per hour. The maximum relative departure of these parameters from their value at 20C are tabulated. The relative change in the frequency conversion as

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ACCESSION NR: AP4000410

a function of frequency drift is given by

$$\frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4\left(\frac{\Delta f_p}{f_p}\right)^2 Q^2}} - 1.$$

The results show that emission from ferrite 21 under optimum magnetization can be utilized in liquids up to 400C temperatures without change in properties. Increasing the temperature to 500C reduces the emissive power by one half. This drop can be reduced 20% by adjusting the excited generator frequency. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moscow (Acoustical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Apr63 DATE ACQ: 13Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

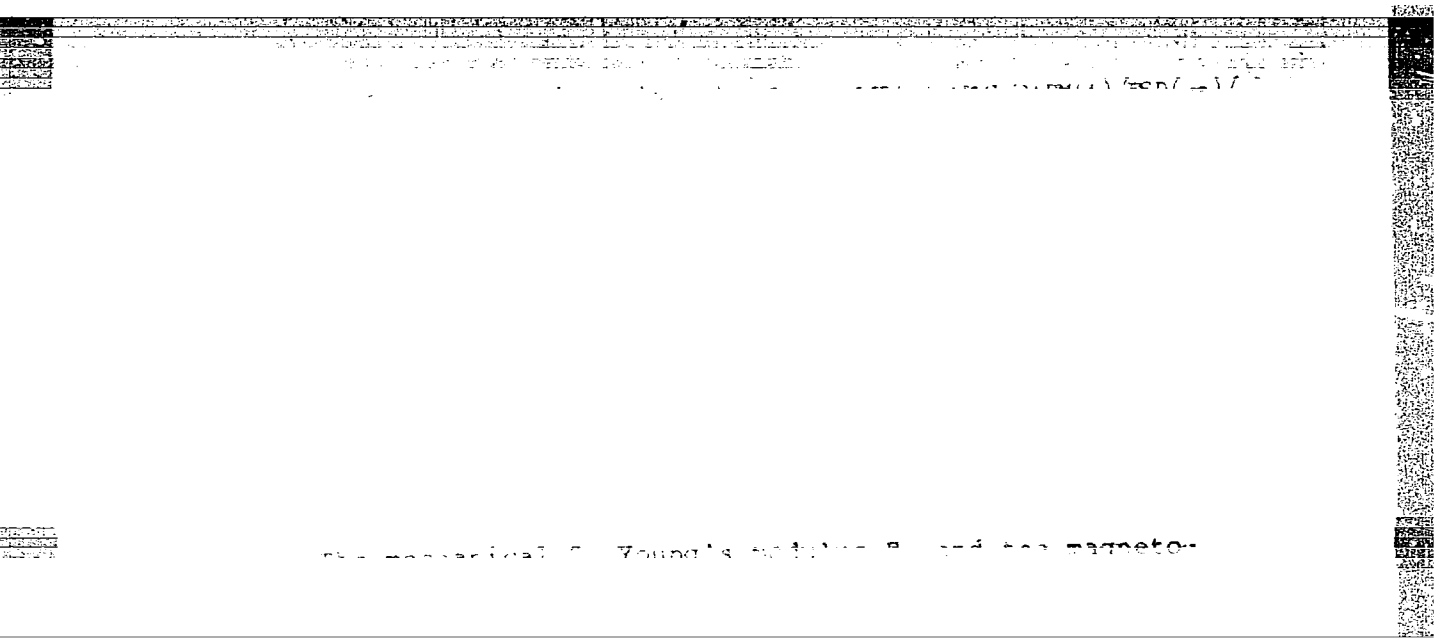
Card 2/2

GOLYAMINA, I. P.

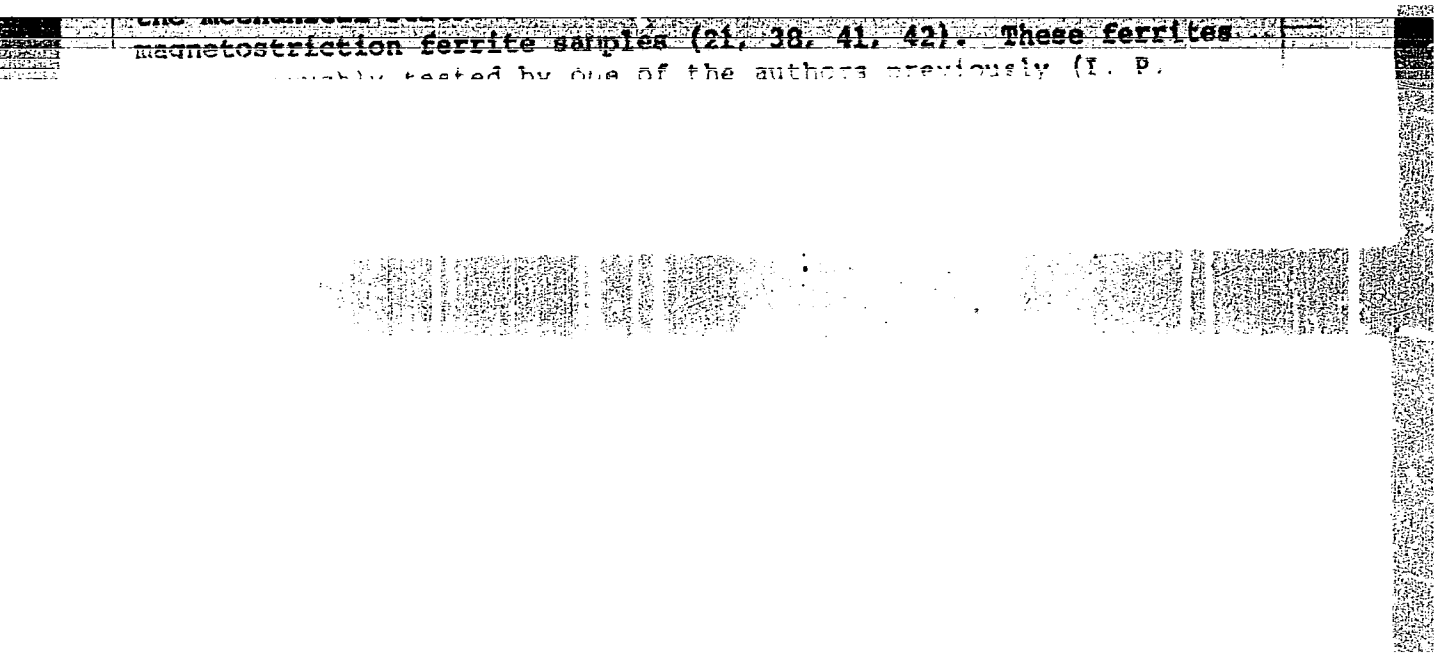
"Ferrites as Ransducer Materials and their Characteristics at High Amplitudes."

report submitted for Ultrasonic Symp, Santa Monica, Calif, 14-16 Oct 64.

Acoustics Inst, AS USSR.



magnetostriction ferrite samples (21, 38, 41, 42). These ferrites



Card 2/3

L 10252-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP5028056 SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/65/011/004/0494/0496

AUTHOR: Golyamina, I. P.; Chulkova, V. K.

ORG: Acoustical Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Using the magnetoelastic effect in ferrites for measuring low-frequency alternating pressures

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1965, 494-496

TOPIC TAGS: magnetoelastic effect, ferrite, transducer, transistorized oscillator, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT: Potentialities of ferrite-type low-frequency transducers were quantitatively evaluated by means of an experimental device (see Fig. 1), where the sensitive element is represented by a 10 x 10 mm ferrite-42 core 1 carrying three windings. Diaphragm 2 fastened to compliant collar 3 is intended for increasing the sensitivity of the device. The force F of the static pressure exerted on the ferrite core is adjusted by screw 4. An alternating pressure p having a frequency of 1—10 cps is created in pistonphone chamber 5. The magnetoelastic effect was indicated by a transistorized 20—23-kc oscillator whose oscillatory circuit was connected to two of the ferrite-core windings; the third winding delivered the

Card 1/3

UDC: 534.612

L 10252-66
ACC NR: AP5028056

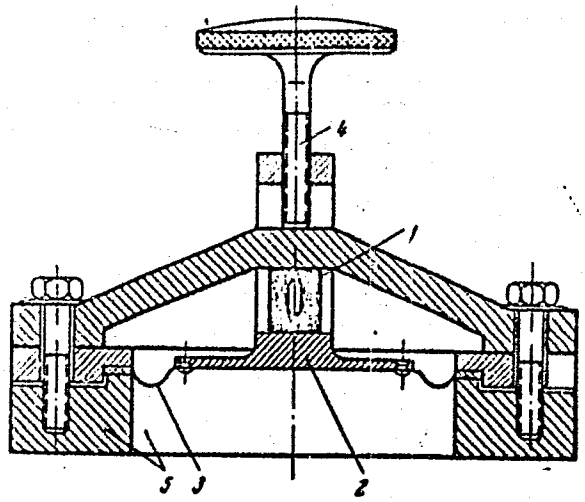


Fig. 1. Experimental device

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L 10252-66
ACC NR: AP5028056

output signal. The device exhibited a sensitivity of 1--2 μv/dyne·cm^2 in the amplitude detection circuit and 100 μv/dyne·cm^2 in the frequency-detection circuit. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [03]

SUB CODE: 20,09/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002/
ATD PRESS: 4161

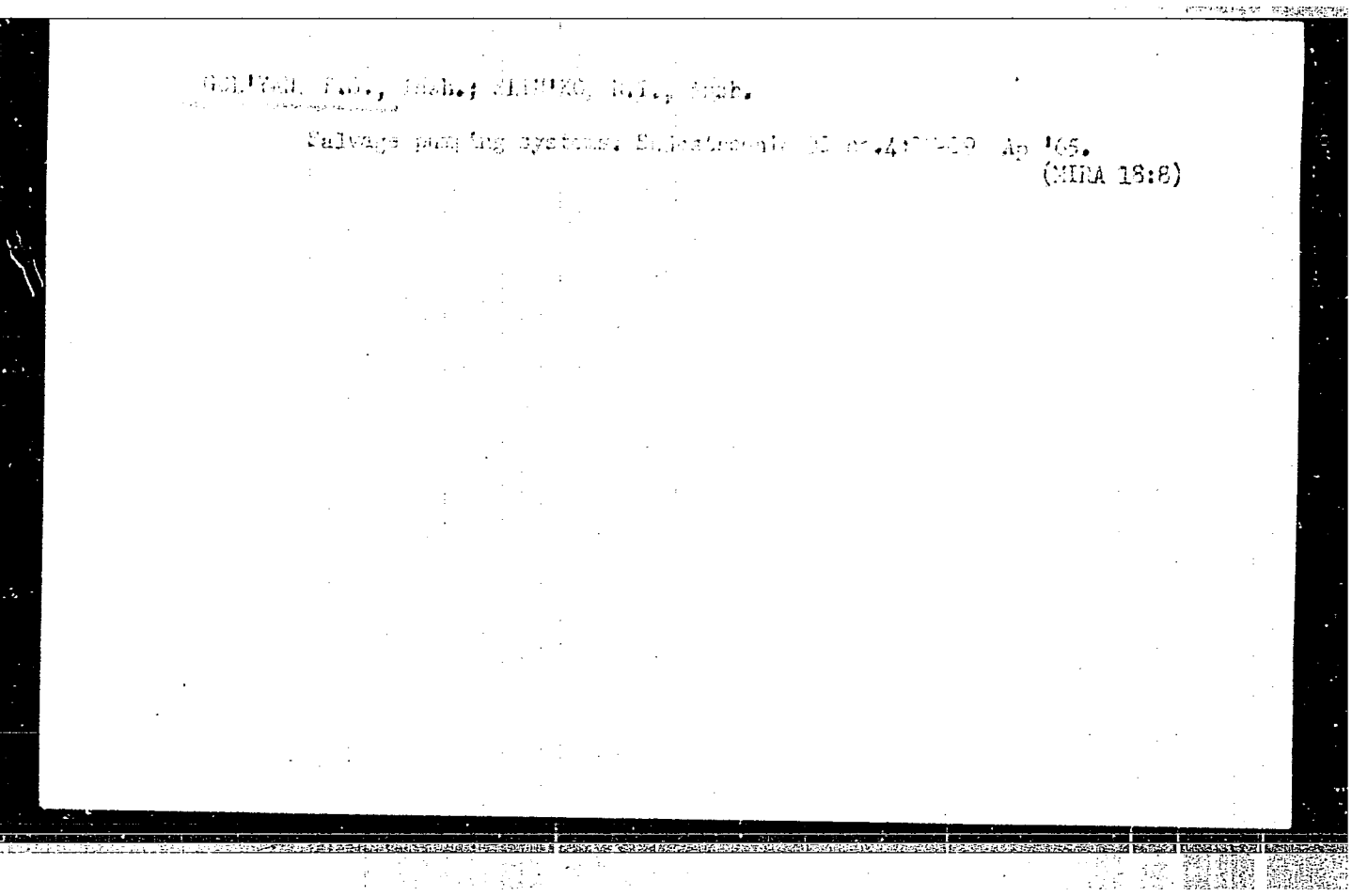
BC

Card 3/3

GOL'YAN, P., inzh.

Rotary propeller cap equipped with a controlled stabilizer.
Mor. flot 18 no.12:28 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Dal'nevostochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Propellers)



Salvage pumping systems. [illegible] Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

GOLYAN-NIKOL'SKIY, A.Yu.

History of foundation of Kiev Polytechnic Institute. Nar.z ist. tekh. no.2:93-98 '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Kiev--Technical education)

1. GOLYAND, A. M., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Milling Machinery

7. Rotary mill of new construction. Mekh stroi No 1 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GOLYAND, A.M.

FEFERBOYM, G.I.; GOLYAND, A.M.

Universal air ejector. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.105: 8-9 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

(Nozzles)

GOLYAND, G. (L'vov).

Problem of efficient computation. Mat.v shkole no.2:72-75 Mr-Ap '54.

(MLRA 7:3)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

ACC NR: AR6024044 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/004/V031/V031

AUTHOR: Golyand, I. I.; Zolotov, O. M.; Rotov, Ye. G.; Sinel'nikov, D. Ye.

TITLE: The modernization of the digital computer "Ural 1" 16

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 4V188

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. vychisl. matem. i vychisl. tekhn. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovsk. un-t, 1965, 123-135

TOPIC TAGS: computer design, computer research, computer technology, digital computer, computer circuit

ABSTRACT: The description of numerous changes introduced into the circuit of the digital computer "Ura.-1", used at the computer center of the RGU, is presented. The new operations introduced are: summation over the "unit" modulus; "arithmetic shift"; additional modification of the operation of conditional control transmission; and the improvement of the circuit of the control register. It is shown that these changes allow a widening of the class of problems which may be solved. Numerous changes were introduced with the aim of increasing the reliability and simplifying the exploitation. The time diagram of the counter within the block of the address of the number NMB has been stabilized, and the blocking of the recording over the senior-junior addresses has become more reliable; changes were carried out also within the block of synchronization NML, and the false zone determination was blocked; germanium and copper oxide

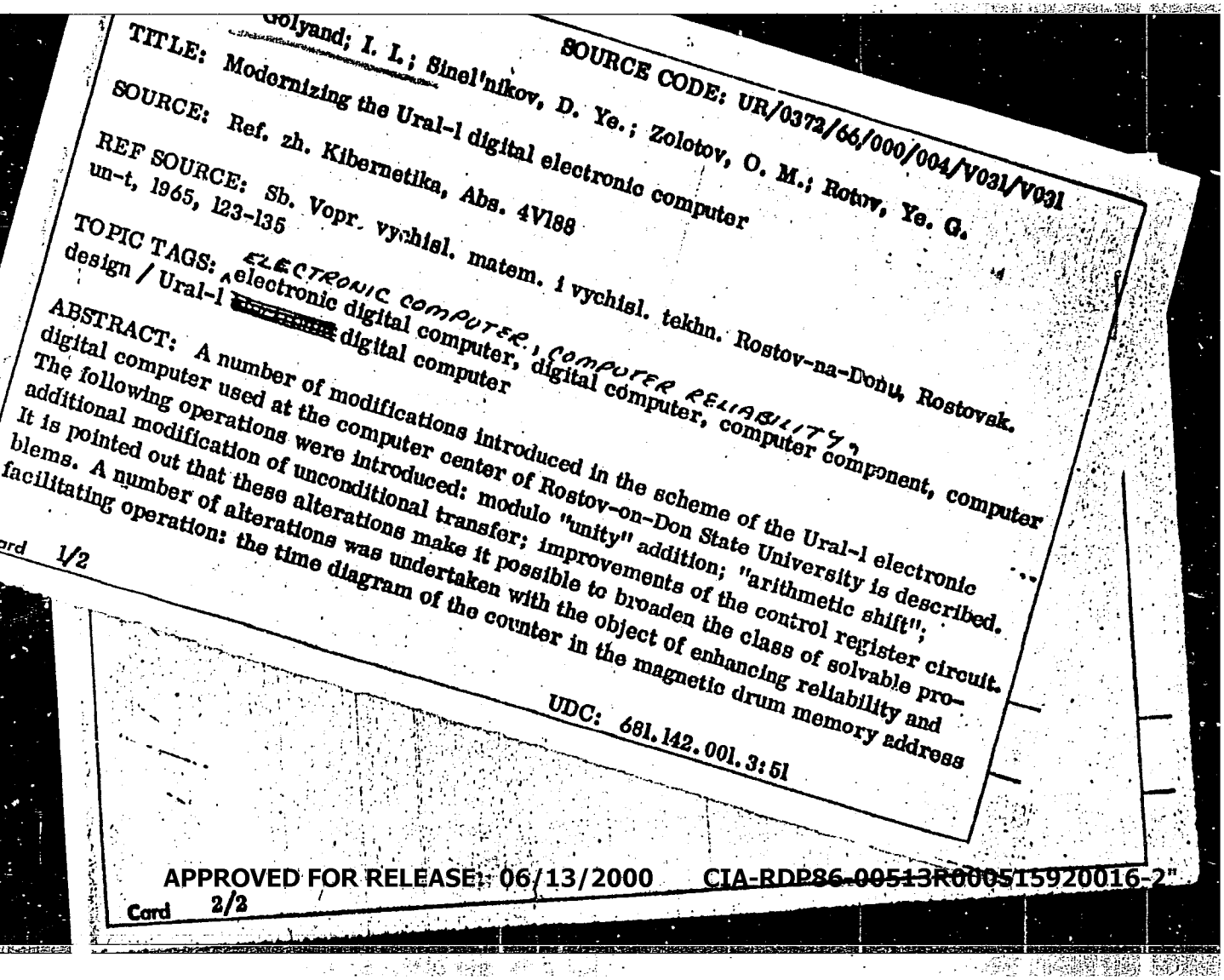
Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.001.3:51

ACC NR: AR6024044

diodes were substituted by silicon diodes, and the like. [Translation of abstract] 11 illustrations. V. Zhdanov

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2



Golyand; I. L.; Sinel'nikov, D. Ye.; Zolotov, O. M.; Rotov, Ye. G.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/004/V031/V031

TITLE: Modernizing the Ural-1 digital electronic computer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 4V188

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. vychisl. matem. i vychisl. tekhn. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovsk. un-t, 1965, 123-135

TOPIC TAGS: ELECTRONIC COMPUTER, COMPUTER RELIABILITY, electronic digital computer, digital computer, computer component, computer design / Ural-1 digital computer

ABSTRACT: A number of modifications introduced in the scheme of the Ural-1 electronic digital computer used at the computer center of Rostov-on-Don State University is described. The following operations were introduced: modulo "unity" addition; "arithmetic shift"; additional modification of unconditional transfer; improvements of the control register circuit. It is pointed out that these alterations make it possible to broaden the class of solvable problems. A number of alterations was undertaken with the object of enhancing reliability and facilitating operation: the time diagram of the counter in the magnetic drum memory address

UDC: 681.142.001.3:51

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

GOLYAND, M.

Photography of finishes. Sov. foto 18 no.4:53 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Photography of sports)

[illegible], A. M., AND [illegible], S. I.

"Automatized Equipment for Determining Coefficients of Heat Transfer of Insulating Materials"
Tr. Leningradskogo Inst. Kholodil'noy i Moloch. Prom., 4, 1953, pp 102-107

Principles of construction and operation of instruments measuring coefficients of heat transfer of insulating materials by means of stationary flow are described. A flat instrument of M. P. Statsenko design and a cylindrical device was used for determining the heat transfer of pipe insulations. A year of operation proved the equipment to be reliable. (RZhFiz, No 2, 1955)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

Golyand, M.M.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology K-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33248

Author : Golyand, M.M.

Inst : Leningrad Technological Institute of the Refrigeration Industry

Title : Thermal Conductivity of Some Insulating Materials at Low Temperatures.

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-t kholodil'n. prom-sti, 1956, 11, 83-89

Abstract : An experimental verification is carried out of the applicability of the bicalorimeter (B) method for determining the coefficient of thermal conductivity λ of pulverulent and fibrous materials at low temperatures (down to - 196°). The B consists of a spherical, copper core, 25 mm in

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515920016-2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33248

diameter, surrounded by a spherical envelope formed by two half-spheres, 500 mm in diameter; the space between core and envelope is filled with the material under study and the apparatus is then hermetically sealed. The B is immersed in a thermostat and periodic determinations are made of the temperature of the core and of the rate of its cooling. The dependence of λ on γ passes through a minimum at γ = 120 kg/m^3 (slag wool) and at γ = 50 kg/m^3 (glass fiber), the dependence of λ on temperature is of the form $\lambda = 0.4 (1 + 3.4 \cdot 10^{-3} t)$ (slag wool) and $\lambda = 0.037 (4 + 3.2 \cdot 10^{-3} t$ (glass fiber). The satisfactory agreement is noted between the results thus obtained and the data of other researchers, thereby providing a confirmation of the suitability of the B for use in the region of low temperatures.

Card 2/2

FAKTOROVICH, Lev Mikhailovich, ; GOLYAND, M.M., redaktor; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., vedushchiy redaktor; GENNAD'YEVA, T.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Heat insulating materials and structures] Teploizoliatsionnye materialy i konstruktsii. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1957. 450 p. (MIRA 10:5)

(Insulation (Heat)) (Insulating materials)

GOLYAND, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigation results on efficient heat insulation in an electric power plant. Elek.sta. 29 no.5:30-31 My '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Insulation (Heat)) (Electric power plants)

GOLYAND, M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Results of a study of thermal properties of frozen ground [with summary in English]. Khol.tekh. 35 no.6:29-32 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Frozen ground--Thermal properties)

SKRYNNIKOVA, G.N.; AVDONINA, Ye.S.; GOLYAND, M.M.; AKHMEDOVA, L.Ya.

Studying the thermal and physical properties of shale, rock interlayers, shale coke, and shale ash of Baltic shale lands. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:80-94 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Shale)

GOLYAND, Mikhail Markovich; DOBROVOL'SKIY, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Calculations and tests of heat insulation] Raschety i ispytaniia teplovoi izoliatsii. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1961. 313 p. (MIRA 14:4)

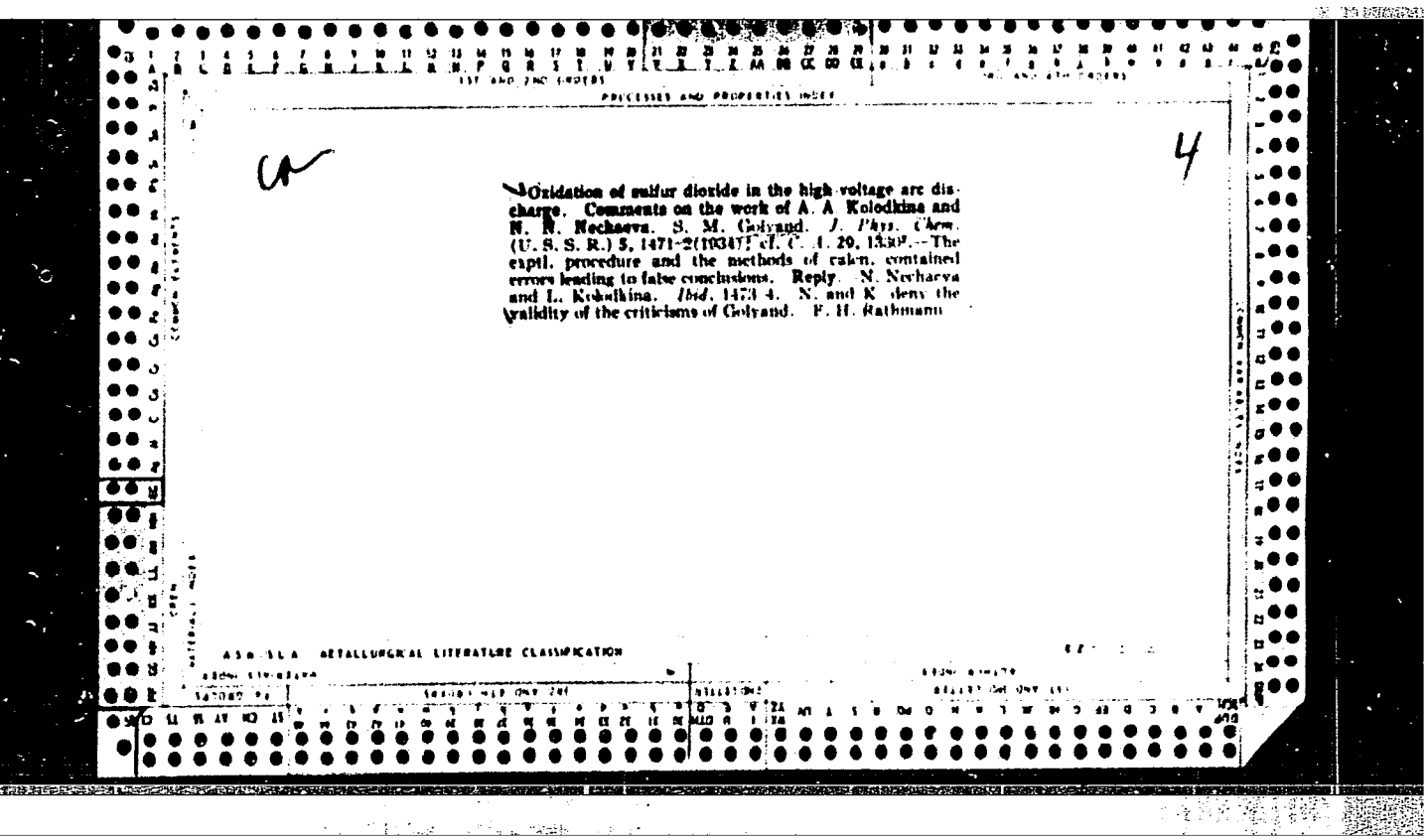
(Insulation (Heat))

LIVSHITSYN, S. E.; GOLYAND, M. M.

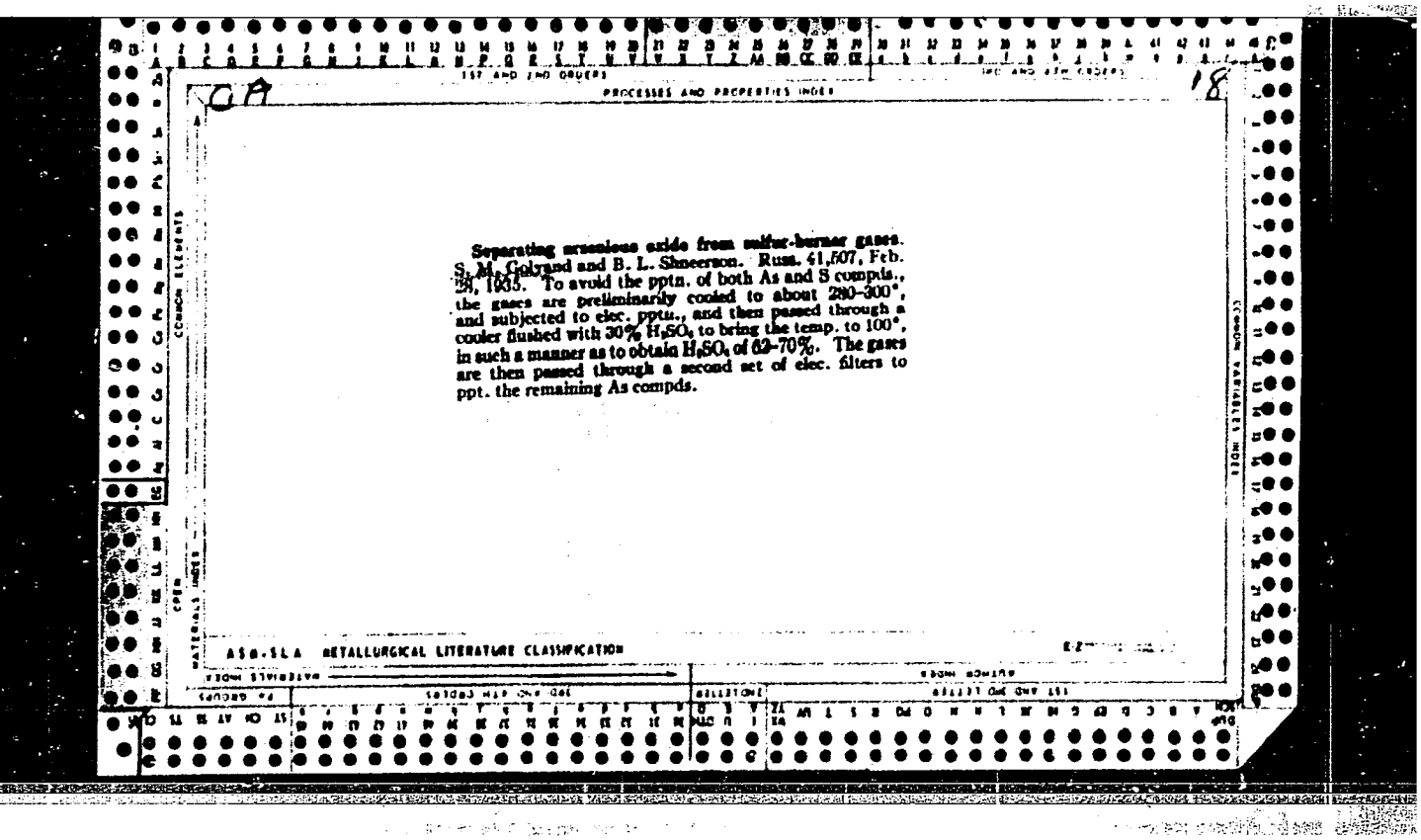
"Development of interchangeable heat-flow meters with a small thermosensitive element."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Leningrad Technological Inst of the Refrigeration Industry."



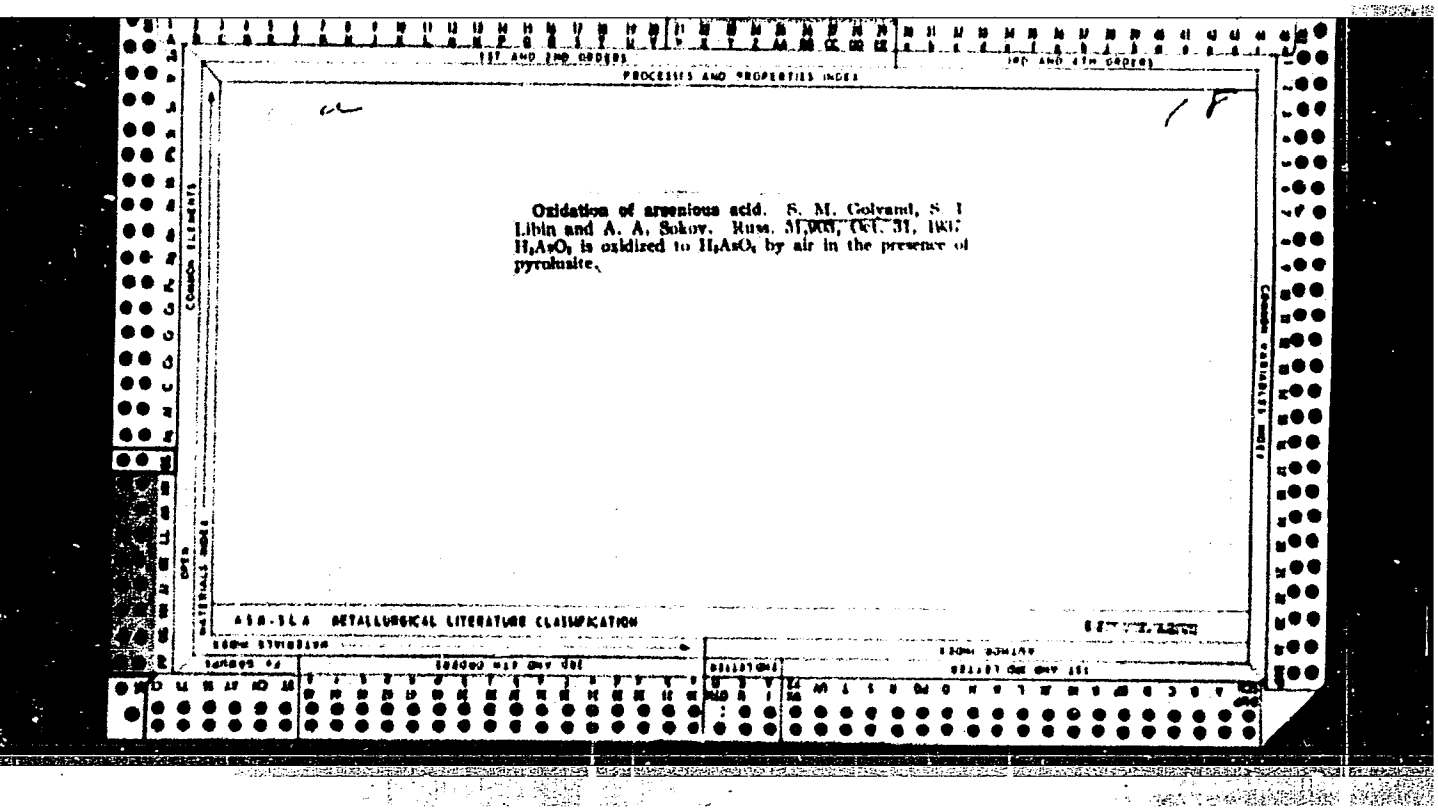
Oxidation of sulfur dioxide in the high voltage arc discharge. Comments on the work of A. A. Kolodkina and N. N. Nechaeva. S. M. Golvand. *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 5, 1471–2(1934); cf. C. A. 29, 1338.—The exptl. procedure and the methods of calcn. contained errors leading to false conclusions. Reply. N. Nechaeva and L. Kokushina. *Ibid.* 1473–4. N. and K. deny the validity of the criticisms of Golvand. F. H. Rathmann



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

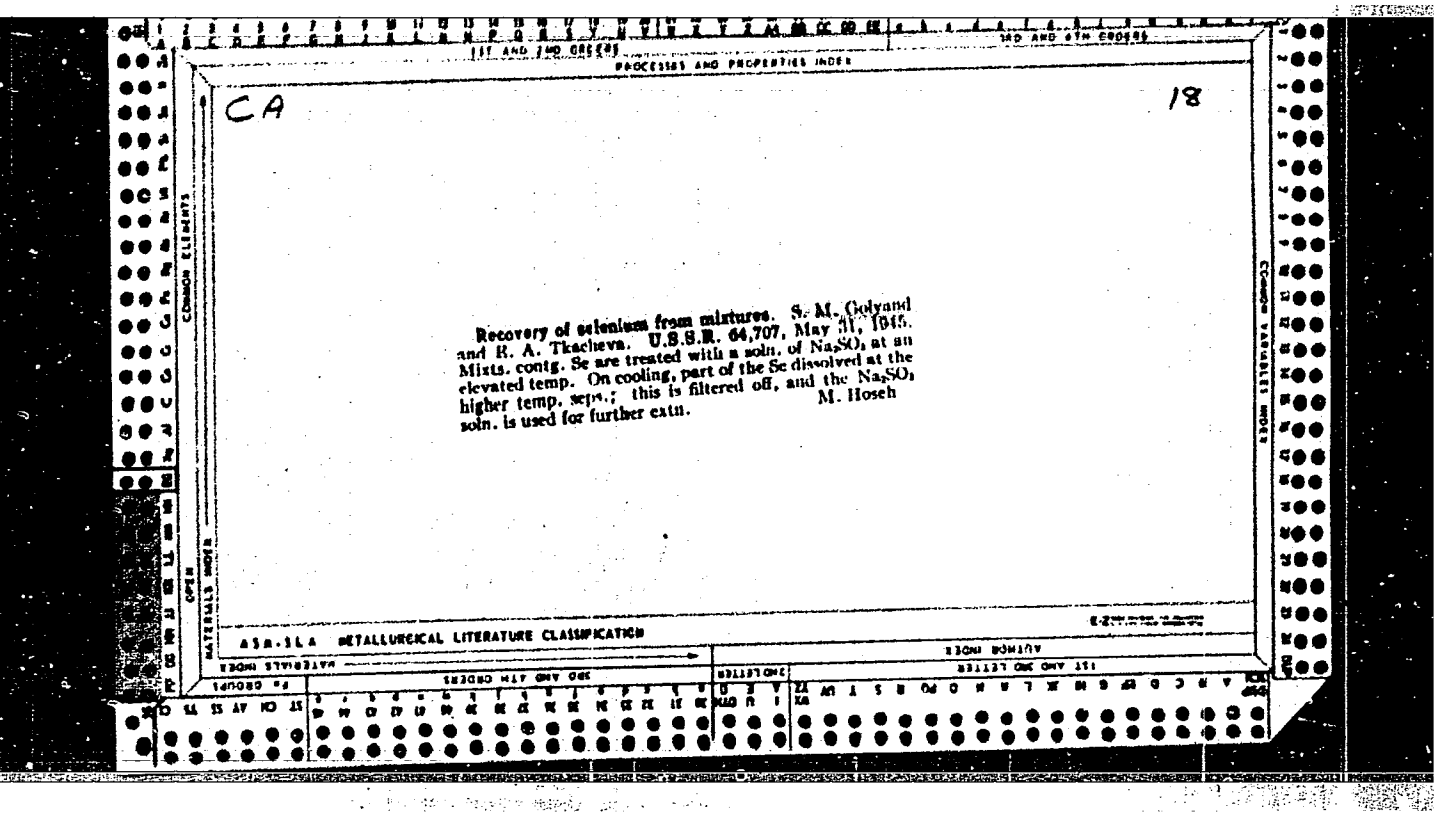
Separating arsenious oxide from sulfur-burner gases. S. M. Gelvand and B. L. Shneerson. Russ. 41,507, Feb. 28, 1935. To avoid the pptn. of both As and S compds., the gases are preliminarily cooled to about 280–300°, and subjected to elec. pptn., and then passed through a cooler flushed with 30% H_2SO_4 to bring the temp. to 100°, in such a manner as to obtain H_2SO_4 of 62–70%. The gases are then passed through a second set of elec. filters to ppt. the remaining As compds.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

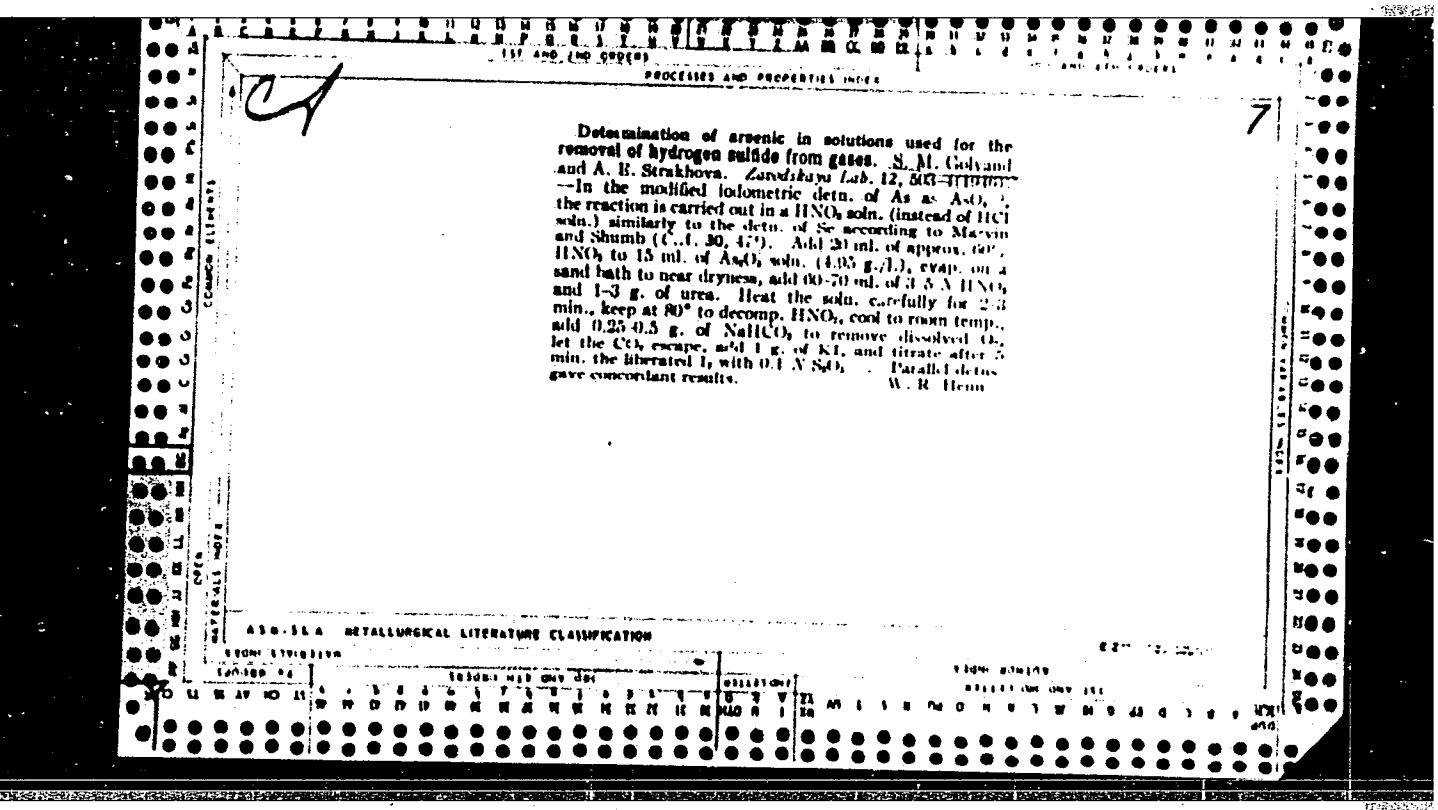
Oxidation of arsenious acid. S. M. Golvani, S. I. Libin and A. A. Sokov. Russ. [illegible], Oct. 31, 1931; H_3AsO_3 is oxidized to H_3AsO_4 by air in the presence of pyrolusite.



CA

18

Recovery of selenium from mixtures. S. M. Golyand and R. A. Tkacheva. U.S.S.R. 64,707, May 31, 1945. Mixts. contg. Se are treated with a soln. of Na_2SO_3 at an elevated temp. On cooling, part of the Se dissolved at the higher temp. separates; this is filtered off, and the Na_2SO_3 soln. is used for further extn. M. Hoseh



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of arsenic in solutions used for the removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases. S. M. Gelyand and A. E. Strakhova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 12, 503—[illegible]—In the modified iodometric detn. of As as As_2O_3, the reaction is carried out in a HNO_3 soln. (instead of HCl soln.) similarly to the detn. of Se according to Marvin and Shumb (C.A. 30, 47°). Add 20 ml. of approx. 60% HNO_3 to 15 ml. of As_2O_3 soln. (4.95 g./l.), evap. on a sand bath to near dryness, add 60–70 ml. of 3.5 *N* HNO_3 and 1–3 g. of urea. Heat the soln. carefully for 2–3 min., keep at 80° to decomp. HNO_2, cool to room temp., add 0.25–0.5 g. of $NaHCO_3$ to remove dissolved O_2, let the CO_2 escape, add 1 g. of KI, and titrate after 5 min. the liberated I, with 0.1 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$. Parallel detns. gave concordant results. W. R. Henn

A50-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Selenium

"Sulphite Cycle Method of Producing Pure Selenium," S. M. Golyand, Candidate in Technical Sciences, NIOGAZ, 3 pp

"Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost'" No 2

This is a method which has been used more and more in the past twenty years. It has come into wide use mostly due to the increased popularity of selenium in various materials, like pigments, the manufacture of glass, etc. The author discusses three main methods of using this process: The oxidization method, the hydrolytic method, and the chemical compounding method.

BS 29T13

Sci. Inst. Treatment, Recovery and Use of Sulfur Dioxide

GOLYAND, S.M.

Problem of purifying exhaust gases from sulfuric-acid plants of nitric oxides. (In: Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznaya gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya inspektsiya. Ochistka promyshlennykh vybrosov v atmosferu. 1953, p.133-141) (MLRA 7:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Air--Purification)

GOLYAND, S.M.; ADON'YEVA, N.V.

Determination of cyanogen in coke-oven gas. Zav. lab. 24 no.5:541-542 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov i Moskovskiy koksc-gazovyy zavod.
(Cyanogen--Analysis) (Coke-oven gas--Analysis)

GOLYAND, S.M.; FRENKEL', Ya.I.; BAROCHINA, B.Ya.; ZABRODIN, B.G.

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from the exhaust air in viscose manufacture by means of an alkaline solution in a Venturi tube. Khim. volok. no.2:49-52 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistki gazov (for Golyand, Frenkel'). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Barochina). 3. Kalininskiy kombinat (for Zabrodin).
(Viscose) (Hydrogen sulfide)

BAROCHINA, I.Ya.; GOLYAND, S.M.; ZAKHAR'INA, S.B.

Integrated removal of zinc from waste water and of hydrogen sulfide from ventilating air in the production of synthetic fiber. Ochis. stoch. vod. no.3:137-153 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Air--Purification) (Industrial wastes--Purification)
(Zinc) (Hydrogen sulfide)

GOLYAND, S.M.; LAZAREV, V.I.

Spectrometric determination of small concentrations of carbonyl sulfide and carbon disulfide in pure gases. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.6:734-738 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov, Moskva.
(Carbonyl sulfide—Spectra) (Carbon disulfide—Spectra)

GOLYAND, S.M.; KRAPIVINA, T.K.; LAZAREV, V.I.

Isotopic exchange of hydrogen sulfide with the products of its sorption on catalytic and activated carbon. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.6:1320-1324 Je'62 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlenn y sanitarnoy ochistke gazov.

GOLYAND, S.M.; STRAKHOVA, A.Ye.; KULESHOV, P.Ya.; LEVICH, I.A.; EYDEL'MAN, A.Ye.

Production of sodium thiocyanate from the waste waters of arsenic-soda sulfur removal. Koks i khim. no.5:45-48 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov (for Golyand, Strakhova). 2. Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Kuleshov, Levich, Eydel'man).
(Sodium thiocyanate) (Coke industry—By-products)

LAZAREV, V.I.; MOISEYEV, Yu.V.; GOLYAND, S.M. (Moscow)

Hydrolysis of carbon disulfide in alkali solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:376-380 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov.

7 (3), 24 (7)

AUTHORS: Golyandin, N. S., Ptitsyna, I. G., Reshina, I. I., Sakin, I. L. SOV/48-23-10-26/39

TITLE: The Infrared Spectrometers IKS-14 and IKS-12

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 10, pp 1240-1243 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These two Soviet devices are used for the rapid and accurate recording of absorption spectra. Figure 1 shows a full view of the device of the type IKS-14; it is used for the direct recording of absorption spectra within the range of 0.75-25 μ, and is suited for double- and single-beam operation. Recording is effected on a paper band moving at a rate of between 0.4 and 100 mm/min. The recording rate of the spectrum is between 0.01 and 1.5 μ/min. The mode of operation is discussed. Figure 2 shows two parts of polystyrene and ammonia spectra recorded by means of this device; in this case a LiF prism was used. The spectra recorded by means of this device showed good reproducibility (±1%). The infrared spectrometer of the type IKS-12 is a modernized form of the device of the type IKS-11 and has been produced in series since 1957. In this device amplification is effected by means of a two-cascade photo-

Card 1/2

electrooptical multiplier (FEOU-18) with a sensitivity of $0.6\text{-}1.10^{-9}$ w/mm and a linearity of ±1%. Recording of the spectra is effected by means of an electronic potentiometer (EPP-09). The total sensitivity of the reception-amplification system is 4.10^{-10} w/mm. In order to increase the resolving power, additional scanning rates (30 and 15 min per rotation of the monochromator) were introduced. Also reproducibility is better than in the case of the first-mentioned device (±0.5%). The amount of light scattering is about 4%, resolution is about 1.4 cm^{-1} in the range of 800 cm^{-1} if a NaCl-prism is used. Figure 3 shows part of the ammonia spectrum recorded by means of this device. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

GOLYANDIN, N.S.; ZOLOTAREV, V.M.

Use of the IKS-14 spectrophotometer in the short-wave region.
Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.5:198-199 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut.

L 2936-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2

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621.317.311

AUTHOR: Golyandin, N. S.

TITLE: An electronic instrument for measuring currents in photoemissive cells. Class 21, No. 173263.

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ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1) An electronic instrument for measuring currents in photoemissive cells. The unit contains a radiation source and collector, a two-stage dc amplifier, potentiometric and indicator units, and an electronic regulator with three-stage amplification and four transfer tubes. The filaments of all the electronic tubes in the instrument are connected in series and supplied with regulated current which flows through the radiation source. The design provides for a simplified power supply. In the heater circuit between the first and second transfer tubes of the regulator and starting from the filament of the second transfer tube, the following elements are connected in series: the fila-

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ment of the second amplifier tube, a range multiplier, the filament of the first amplifier tube (shunted by a resistor) and the potentiometric unit. The cathode of the second amplifier tube, the screen grid of the first amplifier tube, and a bypass resistor is connected together with the cathode of the first amplifier tube to the tiepoint between the filament of the first amplifier tube and the potentiometric unit. The plate of the second amplifier tube is connected through the indicator unit to the tiepoint between the filaments of the third and fourth transfer tubes in the regulator. 2) A modification of this instrument in which sensitivity adjustment is provided by using a variable resistor in the indicator unit and connecting this unit in parallel with the filament of the fourth transfer tube in the regulator. Connected in series with the variable resistor are two parallel branches. In one of these branches is a limiting diode with its negative terminal connected to the variable resistor, while in the other branch are a limiting resistor and a meter for measuring the current. The variable resistor in the indicator unit is also connected to the cathodes of the transfer tubes, while the negative terminal of the limiting diode is connected to the plate of the second amplifier tube. 3) A modification of this instrument in which the sensitivity is increased by connecting the positive terminal of the photocell to the control grid of the first amplifier tube, and through a load resistor to the slider of the readout potentiometer. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [14]

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L 2936-66

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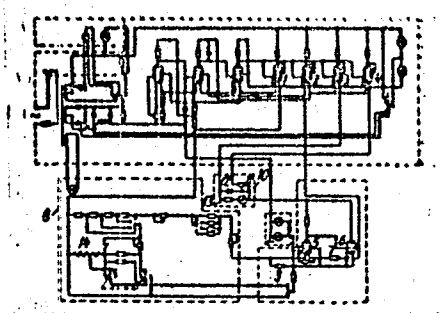

Fig. 1. Electronic instrument for measuring currents in photoemissive cells.

1—4 - Transfer tubes; 5 - first amplifier tube; 6 - second amplifier tube; 7 - resistor; 8 - potentiometric unit; 9 - bypass resistor; 10 - indicator unit; 11 - variable resistor; 12 - limiting diode; 13 - limiting resistor; 14 - readout potentiometer.

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GOLYANITSKAYA, O.N.

Rapid test for amyloid in tissue sections. Arkh. pat., Moskva 13 no.4:94 July-Aug 1951. (CLML 21:2)

1. Of Moscow Scientific-Research Oblast Tuberculosis Institute (Director -- Prof. F.V. Shebanov).